

Demonstrative communication

[Sociology](#), [Communication](#)



Demonstrative Communication can be defined as the process of sending and receiving messages. Communication involves the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information, by speech, signals, writing, or behavior. Communication can be verbal or nonverbal, written or visual. Verbal communication includes oral and written communication whereas nonverbal communication includes facial expressions, body posture, eye contact, or gestures. Written communication can be done through emails, reports, articles, etc. Demonstrative communication includes nonverbal and unwritten communications.

Demonstrative communication entails sending and receiving wordless messages (Nayab, 2010). It is often used to reinforce verbal communication, though it can stand alone and convey messages on its own. Facial expressions are the most common among all nonverbal communication. Demonstrative communication reinforces verbal communication. For example, dressing properly, a firm hand shake and a friendly demeanor can speak volumes about the kind of person someone is at a job interview. A person can rely on these qualities to reinforce his or her verbal performance (Sutton, 2011).

When a person meets someone, they can tell if the other person is friendly, not only because they say hello, but because they smile, speak cheerfully, and face him or her. A person can gain an idea of what others think about them by the non verbal signals her or she produce. They can also gauge someone's reaction to gain positive or negative feedback and use it to his or her advantage. Demonstrative communication allows self-expression (Sutton, 2011). How a person presents themselves says much about their

personality to others. A bank executive wears a power suit to convey his dominance and ability as a leader.

People use demonstrative communication every day without even knowing that they are doing so. Hairstyles, clothing, tattoos, symbols, and architecture are all different types of demonstrative communication. Although this type of communication can be positive, people should be careful how they use demonstrative communication because it can be imprecise and easily misread. Gestures, appearances, and facial expressions can mean different things to different people. It can be easy for someone to misread a person they do not know. Demonstrative communication lacks the complexity that language has to offer (Sutton, 2011).

A person cannot communicate the story of his or her life without using words, or literally show it through pictures, which would still leave parts of the story untold. Like other forms of communication, demonstrative communication involves listening and responding. Often an individual can learn more from others' actions than from their words. There are many instances in which people can listen with their eyes instead of their ears. For example, your next door neighbor of ten years puts up a fence between your yard and his without any notice. He or she might be telling you they need more privacy, or have other differences.

By responding to them by putting up a similar fence would be a response. It's important for people to use active listening when receiving any type of message. This involves cultivating an interest in both the sender and the message (Cheesbro, O'Connor, and Rios, 2010). This will allow a person to give a more proper response and feedback to the sender of the message.

<https://assignbuster.com/demonstrative-communication/>

Using feedback properly is essential to promote understanding between a sender and a receiver. People use demonstrative communication on a daily basis without even knowing that they are doing so.

Whether someone is waving, smiling, or dressing a certain way, he or she is performing some type of demonstrative communication. Listening to and responding to demonstration communication is an art in itself. It's very easy to misread or misinterpret demonstrative communication. With body language accounting for more than half of all communications, it is very important that people pay close attention to others silent actions. The different types of communication are evolving on a daily basis, and how we respond to these changes will ensure clarity and eliminate the ambiguity in communication.

In conclusion, communication involves the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information, by speech, signals, writing, or behavior. Demonstrative communication entails sending and receiving wordless messages (Nayab, 2010). It is often used to reinforce verbal communication, though it can stand alone and convey messages on its own. Demonstrative communication allows self-expression (Sutton, 2011). How a person presents themselves says much about their personality to others. Listening to and responding to demonstration communication is an art in itself.